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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Gardening

IN THE LONE STAR STATE

Eubank Bros. Nursery & Floral Co.

701 Ferris Ave.

Phone 667 or 668

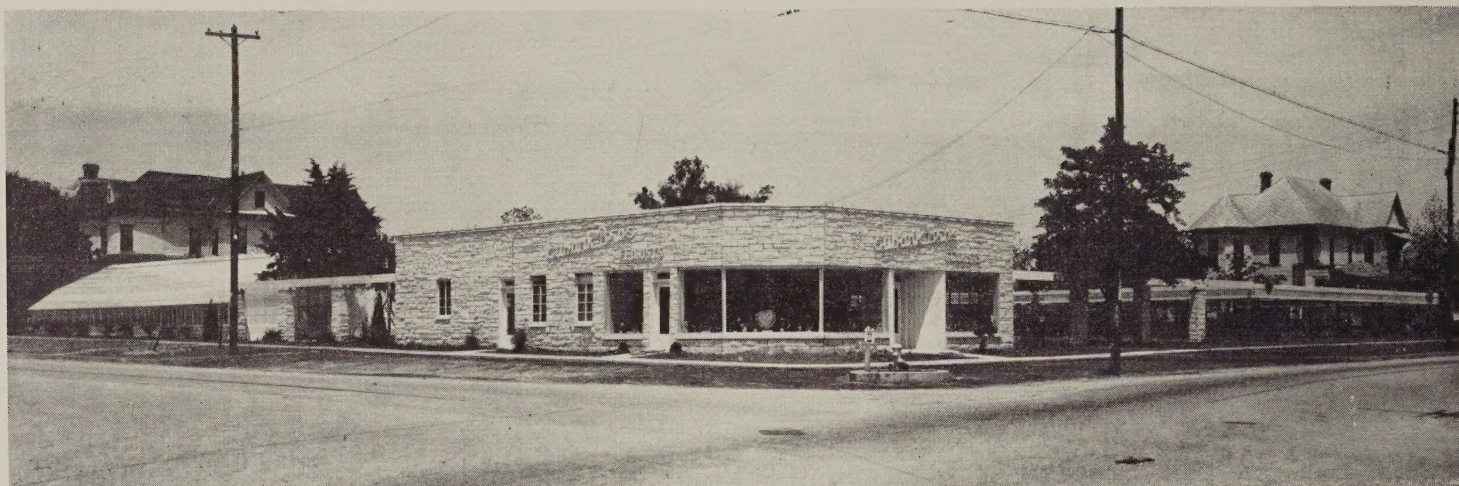
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS



Peace

(Plant Patent No. 591)

This famous rose is
described on page 3



OUR MODERN FLOWER SHOP, GREENHOUSE AND LATHHOUSE ON FERRIS AVENUE

"Always Growing" . . . This has been our motto since we established our nursery business in Waxahachie, Texas, over 40 years ago. Since that time we have been growing and selling the finest nursery stock possible for our discriminating customers.

Our recent additions to our growing facilities enable us to continue to offer a better service to our customers. Among our specialties in the nursery department you will find evergreen-broadleaf and conifer types, shade trees, ornamental shrubs, flowering shrubs, roses, and one of the finest assortment of fruit trees in the state of Texas.

We especially invite you to visit our nursery and new greenhouses, and bring your landscaping and gardening problems to us. You will be sure of courteous, well informed salesmen to assist you.

We deliver free of charge within our trade area and at all times we offer a complete landscape service. We urge home owners to consult us before planting.

EUBANK BROS. NURSERY & FLORAL CO.

WAXAHACHIE

701 FERRIS AVENUE

TEXAS

Luther D. Eubank

Royal C. Eubank

TELEPHONES 667-668



In addition to our complete nursery and landscaping service we have cut flowers, corsages and other floral decorations in our modern and convenient flower shop.



Patented ROSES

Patented roses include practically all the new varieties which have been produced as a result of advanced research for many years. They are the newest and best.

APPLAUSE

(Pat. No. 829) Winner of a gold medal in world-wide competition in Paris, this new American rose combines a dazzling light red color with a pleasant, freely produced fragrance. Excellent, leathery foliage; resistant to mildew. Compact, bushy plants. Each \$1.75

CAPISTRANO

(Pat. No. 922) All America Rose Selection winner for 1950. This lovely pink rose has large, long buds which open to a uniform, bright rose-pink. The color stays clear and unfading through the entire life of the flower. Mildly fragrant.

Each \$2.00

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

(Pat. No. 455) All America winner, and a rose of great popularity in all parts of the country. Long, slender, cerise buds with large, high-centered, vivid flowers. Extremely vigorous and hardy plants. A thoroughly reliable rose. Each \$1.50

CRIMSON GLORY

(Pat. No. 105) Richly fragrant, velvety crimson flowers with a dark maroon or black sheen. A beautifully modeled bloom, reaching its greatest glory in the fall. Plants are vigorous, low, and spreading. Each \$1.50

ECLIPSE

(Pat. No. 172) In addition to its clean, clear yellow color, this rose has the distinction of having perhaps the most attractive buds in the garden. They are often over 2 inches long, and are beautifully streamlined, with ornamental sepals. Each \$1.50

FORTY-NINER



FANDANGO

(Pat. No. 894) A new, deep scarlet rose distinguished both by its extreme brilliance of color and its prolific blooming habit. Scarlet in bud and bright cerise in full flower, Fandango petals have a delightful ruffled appearance. Begins blooming very early. Each \$1.75

FORTY-NINER

(Pat. No. 792) An All-America winner of great merit. This strongly bi-colored rose is vivid red on the inside of the petals, and chrome or straw yellow on the outside. Each \$1.75



ECLIPSE

KATHERINE T. MARSHALL

(Pat. No. 607) All-America winner. A warm, glowing pink, free of other shadings, with heavy textured petals, strong stems, and unusually vigorous plants. Very rich, fruity fragrance. Each \$1.50

MIRANDY

(Pat. No. 632) All-America winner. Dark red, perfect flowers of great size and quality, thriving in sunshine and warm weather. The richest, most delicious fragrance imaginable. Fine, dark green foliage. Each \$1.50

MISSION BELLS

(Pat. No. 923) All-America winner in 1950. A beautiful deep salmon pink opening to a clear shrimp pink color. Vigorous, heavily branched plants with coppery green foliage and very few thorns. Free blooming, with a pleasant tea fragrance. Each \$2.00



CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

NEW YORKER

(Pat. No. 823) A vigorous, tall growing rose of the reddest red in your garden. The flowers delightfully fragrant, long lasting, and heavy textured. Up to 6½ inches across, the blooms are non-fading in hot weather. Each \$2.00

NOCTURNE

(Pat. No. 713) All-America Rose Selections winner. There's not much doubt that the exceedingly long, perfectly shaped buds are the finest of any red rose. Nocturne is bright cardinal red with darker shadings of crimson. Stems are long and stout. Each \$1.50

PEACE

(Pat. No. 591) All-America winner, and the most popular rose in America. Giant flowers, passing through a vast series of colors from golden buds to canary yellow open flowers, and then a steady succession of shades cream, white, and apple blossom. Truly magnificent. Each \$2.00

SUTTER'S GOLD

(Pat. No. 885) All-America winner in 1950. This new and meritorious rose has a long yellow bud, and the open flower is yellow marked with orange and red. Strongly resistant to foliage diseases. Each \$2.00

TAFFETA

(Pat. No. 716) All-America winner. Varying with changes in weather, this rose comes in shades of pink, salmon, rose and apricot, with frilled and delicately veined petals. Distinctly fragrant. Each \$1.50

TALLYHO

(Pat. No. 828) All-America winner, and a bi-color, although both shades are pink. The inner sides of the petals are phlox pink, while the outer sides are a deeper shade, approaching crimson. Spicily fragrant. Each \$1.75

ETOILE DE
HOLLANDE

ROSES..

STANDARD BUSH ROSES

These are the roses which have stood the test of time in thousands of gardens. They are all fine varieties. All roses on this page 89c each; \$8.50 per dozen.

RED VARIETIES

- E. G. HILL**—Dazzling scarlet to deep crimson.
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—Fragrant, large, bright red.
POINSETTIA—Pointed buds; brilliant scarlet bloom.
RED RADIANCE—Fragrant, deep rose-red. One of the favorites of all time.
ROUGE MALLERIN—Dark, scarlet-red flowers with unusually velvety petals.

PINK VARIETIES

- BRIARCLIFF**—An excellent rose-pink flower delicately veined darker pink, and carrying a superbly fragrant flower on long stems.
DAINTY BESS—The most popular of all single roses. Flesh pink with tinges of rose on the reverse and with prominent red stamens.
EDITOR McFARLAND—A very deep pink, with long stems and fine fragrance.
PICTURE—Very double, slightly fragrant, velvety clear rose-pink.
PINK RADIANCE—Very large, fragrant, charming cameo-pink flowers.
THE DOCTOR—Silvery pink flowers of markedly intense fragrance.

WHITE VARIETIES

- CALEDONIA**—Very double, high-centered pure white.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Tall bush. White, tinged pink at center.
K. A. VICTORIA—Pure white.

MULTICOLOR VARIETIES

- CONDESA DE SASTAGO**—Fragrant red and yellow bicolor.
HINRICH GAEDE—Buds red; flowers orange-yellow.
PRESIDENT HOOVER—Pink, flame, scarlet and yellow.
TALISMAN—Rose-red, orange and yellow. Fragrant.

YELLOW VARIETIES

- GOLDEN CHARM**—Deep, unshaded yellow sport of Talisman.
GOLDEN OPHELIA—Golden yellow in center, changing to somewhat lighter yellow on the edge of the petals.
LUXEMBOURG—Strong, coppery yellow, even deeper colored in the center of the flower.
MRS. P. S. DUPONT—Reddish gold buds opening to fragrant yellow flowers.
ROSLYN—Deep orange buds; large, golden yellow flowers with touch of orange on the back of the petals.
SOEUR THERESE—Golden yellow, with petal edges frequently marked carmine.

MRS. P. S. DUPONT



K. A. VICTORIA



POINSETTIA



TALISMAN

America's Best-Loved Flower

FLORIBUNDA ROSES

These free-blooming, bushy roses are popular as hedges and in beds because of their dependable masses of color. Plant 14 inches apart. Price (except where noted) **89c each; \$8.50 per dozen.**

BETTY PRIOR (Pat. No. 340)—Single blooms in great clusters, opening red and turning to pink. Each \$1.35

CECILE BRUNNER—The Sweetheart Rose. Fragrant rose-pink, shaded salmon.

DONALD PRIOR (Pat. No. 377)—Fragrant, bright scarlet flushed crimson. Very vigorous. Each \$1.35

ELSE POULSEN—Semi-double, bright rose-pink flowers in fine clusters.

FASHION (Pat. No. 789)—All-America winner. Red buds opening to pink flowers overlaid gold. Each \$2.00

FLORADORA—Bright orange-scarlet flowers in clusters of 6 to 12 each.

GOLDEN SALMON—Bright orange-salmon flowers in huge clusters.

GOLDSLOCKS (Pat. No. 672)—Masses of strongly double, golden yellow flowers. Excellent foliage. Each \$1.50

IDEAL—Dark, velvety crimson flowers on fine, bushy plants. Fragrant.

PINKIE (Pat. No. 712)—Fully double, dainty pink flowers. Fragrant. Each \$1.50

PINOCCHIO (Pat. No. 484)—Masses of rich salmon flowers blushed gold at base and turning to pink. Each \$1.50

RED PINOCCHIO (Pat. No. 812)—Rich carmine changing to scarlet. Each \$1.50

SUMMER SNOW (Pat. No. 416)—The best and biggest pure white. Each \$1.35

WORLD'S FAIR (Pat. No. 362)—Masses of rich scarlet flowers. Both large and fragrant. Each \$1.35

CLIMBING ROSES

No more beautiful and effective screen exists than that afforded by climbing roses. See page 14 for suggestions on pruning. These roses priced from \$1.00, depending on variety.

BLAZE (Pat. No. 10)—Scarlet flowers in clusters. Somewhat everblooming.

CL. DAINY BESS—Immense numbers of single, pink flowers in the spring.

CL. ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—Red beauties like the bush rose. Really fine.

HIGH NOON (Pat. No. 704)—Brilliant yellow pillar rose. AARS winner.

CL. K. A. VIKTORIA—Pure white.

PAUL'S SCARLET—Blazing masses of the most vivid scarlet flowers in the spring.

CL. PEACE (Pat. No. 932)—This famous rose now in climbing form. New.

CL. PINK RADIANCE—The same clear pink flower as in the bush form.

CL. RED RADIANCE—Flowers of the same rose-red as the popular bush form.

CL. TALISMAN—Yellow with copper and red tones. A famous flower.



PICTURE



PINOCCHIO



PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

CONIFEROUS

The coniferous evergreens form the basis for such a large percentage of landscape plantings that we sometimes fail to notice that the strength and character of a pleasant scene rests every bit as much on



PFITZER JUNIPER



BLUE COLUMN JUNIPER

ARBOR-VITAE

BAKER'S ARBOR-VITAE

One of the most familiar of the arbor-vitae types, this fine pyramidal variety lends itself to a wide range of adaptations, either as specimen trees or in foundation plantings. The foliage is a very dark green, and makes a dense, upright, well-shaped tree. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall.

BERCKMANN'S ARBOR-VITAE

Often called Golden Arbor-Vitae, this useful strain relieves the more somber greens of the other conifers with its golden yellow foliage, which is particularly apparent on new growth. The tree is dwarf, semi-globular, and very compact. Seldom grows over 6 feet tall. Exceptionally hardy.

BLUE SPIRE ARBOR-VITAE

Similar to Baker's arbor-vitae in shape, this pyramidal selection grows about 6 to 8 feet tall, with somewhat more slender form than Baker's, and with distinctly different foliage color. The foliage has a pronounced bluish tone to the basic green. Upright habit of growth.

BONITA ARBOR-VITAE

Strictly globe-shaped, this fine, dense conifer grows round as a ball without any pruning or trimming necessary. Dark green foliage, and dwarf (3 to 4 feet) mature size make this trim little tree ideal for foundation plantings.

CYPRESS

ARIZONA CYPRESS

A rapid-growing, trouble-free tree with attractive blue-gray foliage. Trees grow to 18 to 25 feet in height and about 10 feet wide. Good for lawn specimens. Strongly resistant to drouth and adapted to all types of soil.

ITALIAN CYPRESS

A most graceful and unusual tree. This fine, green foliaged variety is remarkably slender and tall, reaching a height of 20 feet or more while only 2 or 3 feet in width. Particularly useful as a tall accent in planting close to your home; makes a spectacular tall background in a row.

Conifers priced \$2.00 and up depending on size and variety.



BERCKMANN'S ARBOR-VITAE

EVERGREENS

the quiet and effective dark greens and blues of the evergreen background as on the more spectacular accent plants in the front. For suggestions concerning planting, please turn to page 14.

JUNIPER

CANNARTI JUNIPER

Also known as Cannarti Red Cedar, this variety has extremely rich, dark green, heavily tufted foliage. The tree holds its foliage color all winter long instead of turning reddish in the fall and winter. Bears attractive, powdery blue berries. Up to 20 feet tall.

CHINESE BLUE COLUMN JUNIPER

An attractive, well-shaped, column tree, reaching as much as 18 feet when mature. The needles are sharp and prickly, with a strongly blue-green color. Brought from China by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry.

DUNDEE JUNIPER

One of the most popular evergreens, this juniper presents two color schemes. During the summer its dense, pyramidal form is clothed in grayish green; in the fall and winter the tree assumes a rich pinkish or purple plum color. May be trimmed or left to grow free.

PFITZER JUNIPER

The familiar, low, spreading juniper used so frequently in foundation plantings and as dense, evergreen borders. This variety will stand a surprising amount of crowding and deep shade, and is adapted to almost any soil and situation. Uniform green foliage.

SCOPULORUM JUNIPERS

Also known as Colorado or Rocky Mountain Junipers, this hardy and adaptable species comes in a number of types, from tall pyramids down to rounded bush shapes, with some showing green and others blue foliage. All are attractive, with characteristic foliage variations.

SPINY GREEK JUNIPER

Narrow and columnar, with many erect branches and unusually dense growth. The needles are very sharp and blue in color. Grows slowly to a mature height of only 4 or 5 feet, with a width of 2½ to 3 feet. Excellent for foundation plantings in sunny, dry locations.

Conifers priced \$2.00 and up depending on size and variety



WESTERN GREEN ASH

Shade Trees

There's nothing more satisfying on a hot and sunny day than a sheltering shade tree. Some varieties grow to worthwhile size very rapidly. Ask us about them. Prices, \$2.50 up.

ASH

Thoroughly adapted, western varieties which stand difficult soil and weather conditions, making rapid growth.

AMERICAN ELM

Graceful, arching branches and broad, spreading head, this tree is clean, long-lived and hardy.

CHINESE ELM

The most rapid growing shade tree. Virtually drouth-proof. A good, big tree in just three years!

LIVE OAK

Slower growing than most others, but very long-lived and with evergreen foliage. Priced according to size.

LOMBARDY POPLAR

For a rapid screen or border or windbreak. Tall, narrow trees, easy to grow anywhere, but relatively short life.

SYCAMORE

Huge leaves, and characteristic smooth, light colored bark. Attains great size and wide spread. Grows quickly.

WEeping WILLOW

Gracefully drooping branches and dense foliage. Rapid growth and charming specimen tree. Give ample moisture.

Vines

CONFEDERATE JASMINE

Well-known evergreen vine with very fragrant, white flowers in clusters. Good sized plants, \$1.00. Other sizes available.

CAROLINA JASMINE

(Gelsemium) Evergreen, twining vine with great quantities of very fragrant yellow flowers. Good sized plants \$1.00. Also other sizes.

HONEYSUCKLE

Several varieties of this wonderful plant are available. All are fragrant. May be used as ground cover, vine, or pruned shrub. \$1.00

BOSTON IVY

High-climbing, close-clinging vine particularly fine for brick or rock walls. Orange and scarlet leaves in the fall. Each 50c

ENGLISH IVY

Excellent, evergreen vine which climbs freely. Often used as a ground cover. Shiny, dark green leaves. Each 25c

WISTARIA

Large clusters of fragrant purple flowers in May, June, and July. Grows rapidly, and seems to live forever. \$1.00 and up.



GELSEMIUM (CAROLINA JASMINE)

COME IN AND WANDER AROUND OUR NURSERY. YOU'LL FIND MANY THINGS NOT LISTED HERE

Texas glows with color

Most of these colorful trees and shrubs are deciduous (lose their leaves in winter); all of them are magnificent additions to Texas home plantings. Price from \$1.50.

FLOWERING ALMOND

One of the very earliest trees to flower in the spring, the branches are simply covered with pink or white double flowers which appear in advance of the foliage. These flowers are like small, double roses, and persist for several weeks.

ALTHEA

The familiar Rose of Sharon. The shrubs grow to a height of 10 feet, and bloom freely from May to September. Available in both single and double flowered forms, and in several colors, including lavender, pink, red and white.

BUDDLEIA

Commonly called Butterfly Bush because of its attraction to butterflies and humming birds, this is another shrub which blooms steadily from spring until fall. Long spikes of deep violet-purple flowers on 3 to 5 foot shrubs.

FLOWERING CRAB

There's more than just beauty to this tree. There's fragrance, as well. No flower has a more pleasing scent than the distinctive and gentle crabapple fragrance. Flowers are pale pink, each one of them large, and lots of them on a tree. The trees themselves do not exceed 15 feet in height.

GRAPE MYRTLE

One of the most glorious shrubs in Texas, and familiar to everyone not only in home plantings, but in the beautiful roadside masses of color along Texas highways. The shrubs may be kept pruned to make a small tree, or left to grow as a shrub. Flowers begin in June and continue until October, with pink, lavender, red and white colors available. Blooms may be harvested as cut flowers.



FLOWERING PEACH

DOGWOOD

A graceful, small tree which should be planted in a partially shaded spot under other trees. Two colors of flowers available, white and pink.

FORSYTHIA

One of the earliest shrubs to bloom in the spring, forsythia provides a glowing mass of bright yellow blooms, springing like magic from bare branches in advance of the foliage. The earliest of all cut flowers may be obtained by harvesting branches in late winter after the buds begin to swell, and just putting them in water in a vase indoors. They'll go right ahead and bloom without hesitation.

HYDRANGEA

Hardy, easily grown shrubs with immense flower clusters. They may be planted in full sun or partial shade. The flowers of the most often planted form (P. G.) are white, changing to pink, holding on the bushes from mid-summer until late fall. Prune severely in the fall or early spring in order to encourage the greatest number of flowers. Often reach the size of a small tree.

LILAC

We offer the Persian Lilac as the best species for this region. The plants grow up to 10 feet tall, providing a fine display of purple flowers. The fragrance of this old favorite flower is one of the best-loved scents in the flower world. Dependable blooms year after year, with occasional seasons when you will be surprised to have a fall crop as well.

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS

Quite different in size from the common magnolia grandiflora, this group of small trees ranges from 8 to 12 feet in height. The flowers present a most brilliant array of colors and forms, with some star shaped, some lily shaped, and some of the same shape as the common magnolia, but with rose-red petals, edged white. Ask to see the varieties available at the nursery.

MIMOSA

One of the most popular flowering trees in Texas, this colorful and exotic species is also known as the Silk Tree. It frequently reaches large enough size to provide good shade, but it is grown principally for its spectacular fluffy pink blossoms that appear in great profusion like upright tassels all over the tree. Foliage is attractive and lacy, and carried on artistic, spreading branches.

MOCK ORANGE

(Philadelphus) An old fashioned shrub which has certainly never gone out of style. The flowers, which appear early in the summer, are so sweet scented that they remind you of orange blossoms themselves. Blooms are pure white, large, and very freely borne all along the branches. Mock Orange grows freely in almost any soil, and will stand some shade. Plants grow about 7 feet tall.



OLEANDER



WEIGELA

OLEANDER

Free-blooming shrub with long, narrow, evergreen foliage. Oleander resists bad growing conditions with a most satisfying indifference. Drouth, heat, and wind leaves it growing steadily. Several varieties available, including white, pink, and red flowered types, and some double flowered kinds. 5 to 7 feet tall.

FLOWERING PEACH

Delicately colored pink, white or red flowers, fully double, and produced in breath-taking abundance, literally covering the branches. Flowers appear very early in the spring in advance of the foliage. Trees grow only 8 to 10 feet tall, requiring very little room in your lawn or garden. Excellent, glossy green foliage.

from FLOWERING TREES and SHRUBS

RED LEAF PLUM

A most striking tree. The full, mature height is only 8 to 10 feet, but it glows like a rare jewel in your yard. In the spring it is covered with pale pink blossoms; these are followed by purplish red and green foliage which grows steadily more red all season long, ending up in a blaze of most brilliant color in the fall.

FLOWERING
QUINCE



DWARF POMEGRANATE

A tiny little shrub, growing only two to four feet tall, and thriving almost anywhere. It is strongly resistant to heat and drouth, and in addition to these characteristics, it is equally resistant to root rot which so seriously limits plantings in some areas. The flowers are scarlet-red and freely produced in the spring, with scattered flowers continuing most of the summer. The foliage is a bright, shiny green, set off by the crop of charming little ornamental red fruits in the fall. Used as a hedge or border as well as specimen plants.

JAPANESE QUINCE

(*Chaenomeles lagenaria*) No more beautiful or colorful flowers appear in the spring than these which burst forth ahead of the foliage on the flowering quince. They are of particularly fiery scarlet-orange color, readily identified from a considerable distance. Some people call the plant Burning Bush because of this mass of flaming bloom. Normally, the plants do not exceed 6 feet in height, but very old plants sometimes reach 10 feet. The fruits are highly fragrant, and are used to perfume linens.

REDBUD

Native to Texas, this flowering tree is at home in your garden. Its hardiness and its freedom from disease or insect troubles make it a particularly satisfactory plant to grow. The trees are small, reaching only 5 to 10 feet in height, but they are certainly not missed by the eye when they are filled with bloom. The flowers are an attractive rosy purple, followed by healthy, glossy green foliage. Early spring blooming period. Try this plant as a background for lower shrubs.

SNOWBALL

A good many of our best shrubs are handed down to us through countless generations of gardens. Their continued popularity depends on more than sentiment. They are, by their very age, proved both in dependability and in beauty. The common snowball is one of these shrubs. Its giant balls of pure white flowers in the spring of the year never fail to give pleasure to the grower. The plants grow 8 to 10 feet tall, with broad, 3-lobed leaves which turn crimson and orange in the fall. Not adapted in the Gulf Coast region.

SPIREA

Planted both for the mass of white flowers in the spring and for the graceful, arching, slender branches which make it such a delightful informal hedge plant during the summer and fall. All spireas are hardy and welcome lots of sunshine.

Spirea prunifolia—White flowers on upright, slender branches. Plants grow up to 6 feet tall.

Spirea Reevesiana (Double)—Small, tightly double flowers in dense clusters. Shrub is bushy and about 4 feet tall.

Spirea thunbergi—First to bloom. Arching branches to 5 feet tall. Leaves turn orange and scarlet in fall.

Spirea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath)—Very dense clusters of many white flowers. The most familiar species.

TAMARIX

Also called Salt Cedar. A small tree or shrub which grows rapidly, and which provides the garden with first a beautiful display of feathery spires of soft pink flowers, and then most attractive, narrow, needle-like leaves on the long, slender branches. May be pruned quite severely in late winter, which improves the flowers.

VITEX

Showy flower spikes of lavender-blue flowers, produced freely during the midsummer season when color is needed in the garden. This shrub is also known as Chaste Tree, and while it normally grows from 6 to 9 feet tall, some specimens reach much greater size. Very dark green leaves, gray on the under side.

WEIGELA

This shrub has the brightest, most attractive green foliage you can imagine in the spring. The arching branches are loaded with small, bell-like flowers during the spring season. Several varieties are available, in pink, red and white colors. Plants grow about 5 or 6 feet tall, and may be situated either in sun or partial shade.

WISTARIA

While wistaria is familiar to everyone as a very tall climbing vine, not every home has a place for such a plant. For that reason the tree form of this fragrant and beautiful flower is very desirable. The tree form produces the same long, colorful lilac-purple chains of bloom as the vine, but remains a small, neat tree. These are all grafted plants, sure to bloom at once.



CAPE MYRTLE

BROAD-LEAVED

We're lucky here in Texas to have a climate which allows us to use so many broad-leaved evergreens which are not possible to grow in colder climates. This green foliage all year 'round contributes as much as anything to the enjoyment of our relatively mild winter weather. The plants offered in this group vary in price depending on the size and variety, running most from \$1.00 up.

ABELIA

The foliage is of a rich, bronzy green, turning darker in the fall and winter, and the plants are gracefully informal, with arching branches and compact habit of growth. But best of all are the countless thousands of small, white, bell-shaped flowers which appear in endless succession from May until frost. *Abelia grandiflora* is one of the most richly rewarding shrubs you can grow.



VIBURNUM BURKWOODI



COTONEASTER
PARNEYI

AUCUBA

The huge, heavy leaves of the Aucuba Golddust are an excellent contrast with other broad-leaved evergreens. These long, broad leaves are dark green, heavily spotted with yellow and gold and are carried on erect, sturdy stems. A satisfactory potted plant, or for planting out of doors, so long as you choose a shady location.

BARBERRY

One of the best shrubs for hedges, barberry is perfectly at home in any soil and under almost any weather conditions. The varieties listed here are not host to black stem wheat rust, so they may be planted with safety. The thorny character of these plants gives added protection when planted as a hedge.

Red-Leaved Barberry—Bright, lustrous bronzy red leaves during the spring and summer, changing to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the fall and winter. Brilliant scarlet berries. Plant in full sun for best color.

Mentor Barberry—Very stiff, upright growing branches with prominent thorns and very dark green foliage. This variety is exceedingly resistant to drouth and disease, retaining its fine color the year around.

BOXWOOD

A most useful broad-leaf evergreen, with small, round, dark green leaves and extremely compact, dense growth. The plants will grow either in sun or shade, and are popular as a low, formal hedge or neatly trimmed individual plants. Thrives in poor soil and is easy to move at any age.

CENIZA

(*Leucophyllum*) An attractive, silver foliaged shrub about 4 feet tall. A native of Texas, and therefore hardy here. The plants bear occasional flowers from May onward, but it is in the fall, when you least expect them, that the real flood of blooms come. They are delightful little pink flowers, quite similar to small snapdragons.

CHERRY LAUREL

The beautiful, shining foliage, together with its hardness, make the Cherry Laurel one of our best accent plants in foundation planting, especially since it can be sheared or shaped to fit most locations. Make: one of our handsomest hedges or windbreaks, as it will grow naturally 15 feet tall and spread out broad and bushy.

COTONEASTER PARNEYI

The heavy load of brilliant red berries in the fall and winter is the most striking characteristic of this plant. The shrub has dark green leaves, arching branches, and growth as high as your head. Plant in full sun.

ELAEAGNUS

A very hardy evergreen shrub related to the Russian Olive. The foliage is silvery gray, dotted brown, and with wavy margins. Flowers are yellowish and fragrant, followed in the fall by fruits which are at first silver and brown, turning to bright red flecked brown. Untrimmed, the shrub grows to about 8 feet, but it responds well to shearing.

EUONYMUS

Very, very dark green leaves, about 1½ inches long, and very tough, glossy and leathery, with finely toothed edges. The plants may be held at 2 to 3 feet in height by trimming, or will grow 6 to 8 feet or even taller untrimmed. Presents a very neat, formal appearance in either form.



RED BERRIED PYRACANTHA

EVERGREENS

HOLLY

Everybody likes holly, and we offer three different kinds here for your approval. Each of them is fully evergreen, and each carries a crop of berries in the winter. They are all related (all *Ilex*), but they have distinctly different leaf forms.

Burford Holly—The fastest growing, and perhaps the most attractive of the group, this species has extremely glossy, thick, dark green leaves with few of the prickles that are common to the other kinds. Very large, bright red berries in the winter.

Chinese Horned Holly—Deeply notched, bright green leaves with very sharp, stiff points on each segment. The polished appearance of the foliage combined with the heavy crop of red berries at Christmas make this a favorite. Plant 2 or more for best berry crop.

Yaupon Holly—This is a native Texas species, with much smaller leaves than the two varieties described above, but with the familiar holly shine and dark green color. The plants are very compact and may be trimmed as hedges. Red berries in winter.



BURFORD HOLLY



HYPERICUM

GARDENIA

The heavenly fragrance of gardenias make them the second most popular flower in America (roses are first). In Texas these flowers are not difficult to grow, although they do need an acid soil and appreciate a protected, well-drained spot.

Gardenia Fortunei—Everblooming Cape Jasmine. Glossy foliage, pure white, fragrant flowers. Spring and fall bloom.

Dwarf Gardenia—Dwarf or smaller growing with small leaves and many small flowers about the size of a half dollar.

GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE

Glossy, dark green foliage on versatile plants which may be pruned to hedge form, allowed to grow as a shrub, or trained as a vine. Flowers are trumpet-shaped, with the outside of the petals bright pink, and the inside golden yellow. Very fragrant and everblooming.

HYPERICUM, Evergreen

(Gold Flower) An excellent, low growing evergreen with masses of bright yellow flowers in the spring and summer. May be used as a low hedge or as a ground cover. Plant either in sun or part shade.

JASMINE FLORIDUM (Yellow Jasmine)

An informal, low growing shrub with gracefully drooping branches clothed in bright green leaves the year around. It blooms freely, producing masses of yellow flowers from early spring until winter. Plants normally grow about 3 feet tall, and spread about 3 feet across. Good for foundation plantings or for part of a low border.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

These are the most useful of all evergreens for hedges and one of the best for individual planting. They stand constant trimming without difficulty, carrying their foliage dense and green right down to the ground. Excellent for backgrounds or for dense screens.

Ligustrum Amur—Upright plants with light green leaves. Rapid growing, and the hardiest of all.

Ligustrum Japan—Fast, rank grower, with large, and dark green leaves. Will reach a height of 15 feet if left untrimmed.

Ligustrum Wax-Leaf—Beautiful, thick, waxy, dark green leaves. Grows in sun or light shade, making compact, 6 foot plants.

MAHONIA

At first glance, you'd think this plant was a member of the holly family, with its broad, shiny, spiny leaves. It does bear such a resemblance to holly that it is often called Oregon Holly. The flowers are a bright yellow mass on the ends of the stems, followed by clusters of blue berries in the fall. Foliage changes from green to scarlet.

NANDINA

(Heavenly Bamboo) The leaves of this interesting plant are bronzy red at first, changing to green, and then back to bright red in the winter. The white flowers are followed by red berries, which are carried all winter long. Plant in sun or partial shade.



MAHONIA

Broad-Leaved Evergreens continued on next page.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS—continued

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA

Depends more upon its constant beauty of foliage than its flowers to attract and maintain admiration. The flowers are small, white, and fragrant, but the well-rounded bush, with its polished, dark green leaves are its chief claim to your attention.

PYRACANTHA

(Firethorn) The colorful clusters of bright berries carried all winter by this famous evergreen make it one of the high spots in our fall and winter landscape. Pyracantha grows rapidly, and if left untrimmed it will reach considerable height, but it may be trimmed readily into hedge form or into formal columnar shape. Because of the thorns on the branches pyracantha makes an almost impenetrable hedge. Available in red or orange berried forms.



GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE

VIBURNUM BURKWOODI (EVERGREEN SNOWBALL)

A new form of viburnum which exceeds all others in beauty. In the spring, when the new leaves are unfolding, the pink buds open up into beautiful balls of exquisitely fragrant white flowers. Their scent will fill your whole garden. The plants grow about 6 feet tall and 4 or 5 feet across, with handsome, dark green foliage. Not completely evergreen, since most of the leaves will have fallen by spring. Perfectly hardy everywhere.



RED-LEAF BARBERRY

Hedge Plants

A great many shrubs may be used to good effect as hedge plants. Because of the popularity of ligustrum we sometimes forget other possibilities which might better suit your own grounds. To help you in selecting the plant which will give you the greatest satisfaction, we list here a group of 12 species described elsewhere in this catalog, all of which make excellent hedges. For hedge planting, where larger numbers of plants are used, we can frequently offer attractive discounts from single plant prices.

Abelia grandiflora—For an informal, untrimmed, flowering hedge.

Barberry—Trimmed or untrimmed, red or green. Good and thorny.

Boxwood—For a very neat, small-leaved, low, evergreen formal border.

Cherry Laurel—Thick, bushy plants with shiny green leaves.

Euonymus—Trimmed or untrimmed, shiny, dark evergreen. Medium height.

Honeysuckle—Goldflame variety generally used. Flowering and fragrant.

Hypericum—A low, golden-flowered, informal evergreen border plant.

Ligustrum—The favorite evergreen, available in several types.

Oleander—Tall, generally untrimmed, all-summer-flowering beauty.

Pyracantha—Tighter than a fence, and much more beautiful. Thorny.

Roses—The floribunda type makes a lovely and colorful hedge plant.

Spirea—It doesn't seem possible that anyone could forget Bridal Wreath!

Yaupon—Makes a dense, shiny evergreen barrier when kept closely clipped.



PURPLE DAWN
CAMELLIA



PROF. SARGENT
CAMELLIA

CAMELLIAS

Texans are finding that camellias are not really hard to grow if a little extra care is taken. The plants must have acid soil and acid fertilizer, and be grown in partial shade. **Prices, \$3.00 and up**, depending on size and variety.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS—Very large peony type flowers, with a great number of petals. Rose-red blotched white. Heavy bloomer.

COLONEL FIREY—Very double and very deep red. Makes a large, formal type flower, perfectly shaped.

DAIKAGURA—The earliest variety to bloom, beginning in the fall and continuing for months. Blossoms are loose, peony-type of bright rose-red, handsomely marked white.

DEBUTANTE—One of the loveliest. Flowers are fully double, with loosely curled petals. Color is a uniform soft pink.

HERME—Large, semi-double light pink bordered white and splashed with deeper pink markings. Slightly fragrant.

PINK PERFECTION—The most popular variety. Flowers are medium size, of the formal, double type, and with a clear, soft pink color that remains unmatched in the species. Vigorous.

POPE PIUS—The glowing, deep red color of these flowers combined with excellent double formal shape make this a favorite.

PROFESSOR SARGENT—An unusual bright scarlet color, with thickly crowded center petals in a peony type flower.

PURITY—Perfectly double, formal type white flowers. A good companion to Pink Perfection. Rapid growth.

PURPLE DAWN (Mathotiana)—One of the largest and most spectacular varieties. The blooms are purplish red, broad, flattened, and perfectly symmetrical. A really excellent strain.

SASANQUA VARIETIES—Very hardy species, with quick growing plants and earlier, more abundant blooms than the series described above. Available in pink, white, red and variegated varieties.

PINK PERFECTION
CAMELLIA



AZALEA HINODEGIRI

AZALEAS

Azaleas, like camellias, require an acid soil and partial shade for best growth, but the extra effort is richly rewarded with bloom in the spring. The Kurumes are smaller flowered and hardier than the Indicas. **Priced from 89c**, depending on size.

KURUME VARIETIES

Very hardy Japanese types.

CORAL BELLS—Dainty, bell-shaped, coral-pink flowers on compact, relatively small plants. Leaves are small, round and glossy.

HINODEGIRI—Highly popular azalea because of its immense number of flowers. The plants are actually one solid mass of vivid, fiery red blossoms during its blooming period in the spring. Hardy.

SNOW—This Kurume provides relief for the blazing color of its mates with pure white, hose-in-hose flowers. Glossy foliage.

INDICA VARIETIES

DAPHNE SALMON—A very beautifully colored strain, with that pure, translucent quality found in nothing except azaleas. This variety glows pure salmon. Medium size flowers; quite hardy plants.

ELEGANS—You'll get quick growth from this strain. It stands upright, and produces its flowers early in the spring. The flowers are similar in form to Formosa, but a beautiful, light pink color.

FORMOSA—Large, dark green leaves and big, purplish pink flowers. Rapid in growth and generous in bloom, this is one of the favorites all over the South.

PRIDE OF MOBILE—The leading Indica variety. It justifies its popularity fully with its tremendous display of deep watermelon-pink flowers. If you grow just one variety, make it this one.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OF UNIQUE TYPES

The items listed in this catalog do not attempt to show our entire stock of material, but to give an idea of the things we carry and to provide descriptions of some of the varieties in each family. For that reason, we are listing here a few of the miscellaneous plants which will serve to represent a wide assortment of other things which you may see when you visit us.

BAMBOO

For that tropical touch in your garden. Tall shoots of golden canes with light green feathery foliage. Almost evergreen. **Clump, \$1.50**

DRAGON'S BEARD

(Ophiopogon) An excellent ground cover in sun or shade. 10-inch spikes of lavender-blue flowers. **\$5.00 per hundred**

LIRIOPE

A good evergreen border plant, growing only 10 inches high, with dark green leaves, ½ inch wide. Blooms freely in the summer with short spikes of lavender-purple flowers followed by blue berries. **\$10.00 per hundred**

PAMPAS GRASS

Unusual, tall, silvery plumes of fluffy white beauty rise from dense clumps of long, graceful leaves. Easy to grow, and resistant to drouth. 5 to 7 feet to the tips of plumes. **Price, \$1.00 per clump**

RED FLOWERING YUCCA

Most striking plant, with dark green, rather narrow, thornless leaves. The flower stalks rise slim and erect from the heart of the plant to a height of 5 to 7 feet. Flowers are small and coral-red. **\$1.00**

PRICES IN THIS CATALOG ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE



IT'S NOT A HOME 'TIL IT'S PLANTED

How to Plant Canned and Balled TREES and SHRUBS

When plants are in CANS, they may be removed by cutting down two sides of the can with tin snips or chisel and pulling the sides apart so that the can comes off easily. Handle so as not to break open the ball of earth.

Pots may be removed by the following method: Place four fingers against the surface of the soil, invert the pot, tap lightly against something solid and out come the contents in your hand in one solid piece.

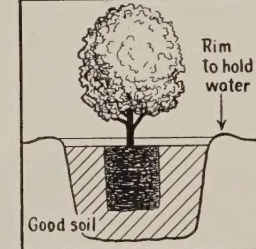
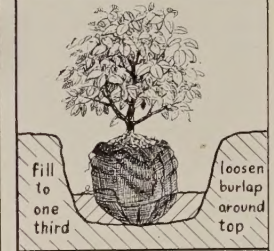
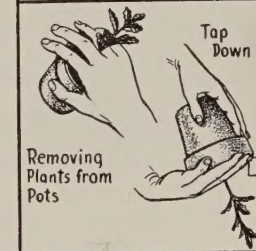
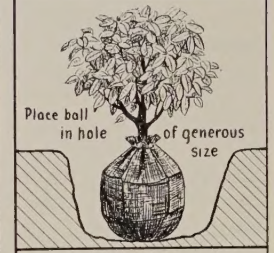
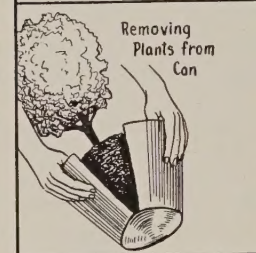
In every case, the soil in the container should be fairly moist so that it will hold together and care should be used to keep all the earth possible on the roots.

For plants in gallons and 6-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 15 inches by 15 inches. For plants in 5-gallon or 9-inch pots, dig a hole approximately 24 by 24 inches.

In all cases, plants should be planted in the ground at about the same level as they were in the container.

After the hole is partially filled, use water generously before filling the hole with top soil so that the water will settle the soil around the plants and eliminate all air pockets.

BALLED PLANTS should be handled by lifting the ball and not the top.



Dig a hole large enough to hold ball and permit firming the earth around it. Place plant with top of ball even with the surface of the ground. Do not remove burlap. Fill in about 1/3 with soil, then cut top string and fold back corners of burlap. Fill the hole with water and, when soaked in, throw in the remainder of the soil. Firm the soil well, leave a shallow basin and fill again with

water. Water again to assure thorough soaking of the ball. Do not rely on sprinklers or sprinkling system to do this until plant is well established.

Never place commercial fertilizer in the hole when planting. Small quantities of fertilizer may be applied when plants are thoroughly established and growing.

How to Plant ROSES

The two most important factors in rose growing are buying top grade plants, and proper planting.

Roses prefer an open area, free of tree and shrub roots, where they get half a day or more of sun, preferably morning sun. Keep roots moist and covered when planting.

Most any well drained soil, not too acid or alkaline can be made into good rose soil. Prepare the holes for planting well in advance. Dig holes 2 feet deep and 18 inches across. Add to surface soil 10% peat, 10% rotted manure and 5% rotted compost. Mix well. When planting re-dig holes, build a cone-shaped mound in the center, spread roots over cone; bud union (bulge on understock where top is budded on the stock) slightly above the level of the ground. Fill in, firming with feet; water thoroughly.

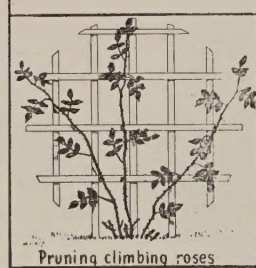
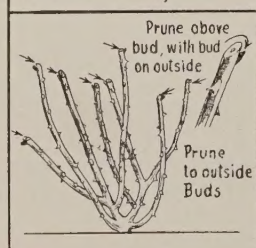
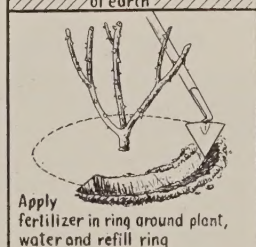
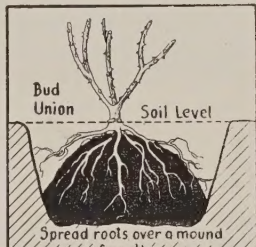
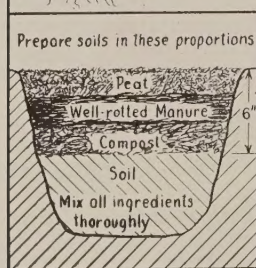
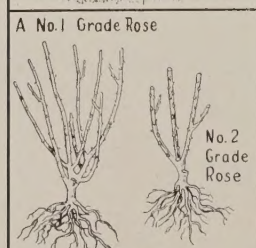
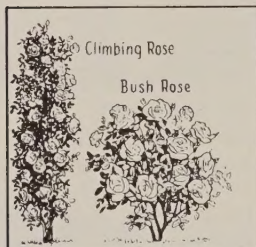
Roses are heavy feeders. Fertilize from mid-March to mid-September, using 1/2 cup of a well-balanced fertilizer per plant. Dig a trench about plant, fill with water. When water settles place fertilizer in trench, fill with water again and cover

after water has settled. After first application of commercial fertilizer a mulch of well-rotted manure may be applied.

Roses require plenty of water. Keep beds moist at all times. Frequency depends on soil, from once or twice a week in sandy soil, to once in two weeks in heavy soil. Allow water to run slowly and soak deeply.

Late February is the best time for pruning bush roses in Texas. As much as possible cut out the old wood and shorten back the new growth about 1/2 of last year's growth. Cut out twiggy growth and cross branches. When cutting blooms leave 3 or 4 leaves with the top one pointing in the direction you wish the new growth to go.

PRUNING CLIMBING ROSES. For the first two years after planting do not prune climbing roses. From third year on cut back all new growth 1/3 right after the flowering period. Climbers which bloom once a year bloom on wood produced the previous year. Prune these right after flowering to allow a good growth for next year's flowers.



FRUITS and NUTS

PEACHES

All Peaches \$1.00 and \$1.50 each

BELLE OF GEORGIA—A large, white fruit with red cheeks. Flesh is white and firm. A freestone variety, medium early in maturity.

EARLY WHEELER (Red Bird)—A clingstone variety, white with red cheek and excellent, juicy flesh. Very early to ripen.

ELBERTA—Huge, yellow freestone of nation-wide fame. Mid-season.

FRANK—One of the later maturing clingstone peaches. Yellow flesh, large, sweet, and firm. Very heavy yielding.

HALE-HAVEN—Richly colored freestone variety with yellow flesh. Mid-season maturity. Heavy crops; excellent for canning.

INDIAN CLING—Old-time, red-fleshed clingstone variety. Fruits are medium size and ripen in August. Delicious.

J. H. HALE—Fine, red-cheeked, yellow skinned, yellow-fleshed freestone of great size and remarkable quality. Mid-season maturity.

MAMIE ROSS—Early mid-season semi-cling. White with red cheek.

NEW GOLDEN JUBILEE—Earliest ripening yellow freestone. Big and sweet, and free of the flaws of the old Golden Jubilee strain.



J. H. HALE PEACH

APPLES

All Apples \$1.25 each

DOUBLE RED DELICIOUS—Most famous red eating apple. Crisp.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS—Superb quality. Yellow skin; white flesh.

HOLLAND—Early, red, and flavorful. Does not need pollinator.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB—Yellow splashed red. For preserving.

PEARS

All Pears \$1.00 and \$1.50 each

DOUGLAS—Early ripening, blight-resistant. Golden fruits.

GARBER—Vigorous trees, with large, firm yellow fruits. Early.

KIEFFER—Widely adapted, sure cropper. Keeps well in storage.

LE CONTE—Yellow blushed red. Good eating pear, bell-shaped.

PLUMS

All Plums \$1.00 and \$1.50 each

AMERICA—Yellow, turning red when ripe. Medium size; very productive.

BRUCE—Large, amber red. Both productive and free from troubles.

BURBANK—Large, purplish red plum with deep yellow, delicious flesh.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—Halfway between plum and cherry. Dark red fruits, excellent for pies.

EXCELSIOR—Purplish red with greenish flesh. Large fruits.

GOLD—Crystal clear, large golden yellow fruits.

SANTA ROSA—Very large California type plum, dark red, extremely sweet, thick fleshed.

SAPA—Cherry-plum type. Ripens huge crops early in the summer. Dark, purplish red. Good for jelly.

FIGS

All Figs 75c each

CELESTE—Small, bluish purple, very sweet fig. For preserving.

MAGNOLIA—Large, pale green fruits. Bears freely every year.

TEXAS EVERBEARING—Brownish yellow, very large fruits. Sweet.

GRAPES

All Grapes 50c each

CARMAN—Very dark red, extremely sweet variety. Large bunches, and lots of them every year.

CONCORD—Blue-black, old time favorite. Wonderful for juice.

NIAGARA—Distinctive flavor; light green to white fruits. Prolific, with large clusters on vigorous vines.

R. W. MUNSON—Very old variety with red fruits and heavy yields.

PECANS

Pecans \$2.50 and up depending on size and variety

BURKETT—Large, almost round, thin shelled upland variety.

DESIRABLE—A very new strain, apparently of wide adaptability, and destined to displace older types in the opinion of experts.

STUART—Most widely adapted and reliable. Well-filled kernels.

SUCCESS—Large, oblong nut with plump, smooth, quality kernels.

WESTERN SCHLEY—The longest nut that's practical to grow. Reliable producer with thin shells. Extra quality. Upland type.

IMPROVED BLACK WALNUT

THOMAS—Large nuts with thin shells. Fast grower. \$2.50 each

PERSIMMONS

EUREKA—Big, orange-red fruits. Hardy and well flavored. \$1.50

TANE NASHI—Bright orange, deep globe fruits. Seedless. Frost resistant. The very finest quality. Trees \$1.50 each

BERRIES

BOYSENBERRY—Huge berries borne in heavy clusters. Fruits run red to purple and are 1½ to 2 inches long. Dozen plants \$1.00

AUSTIN MAYES DEWBERRY—The largest berries of any other dew or blackberries. Fruit is black and high quality. Dozen, \$1.00

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Specially selected varieties best adapted to our Texas conditions. Dozen plants, 50c



BURKETT

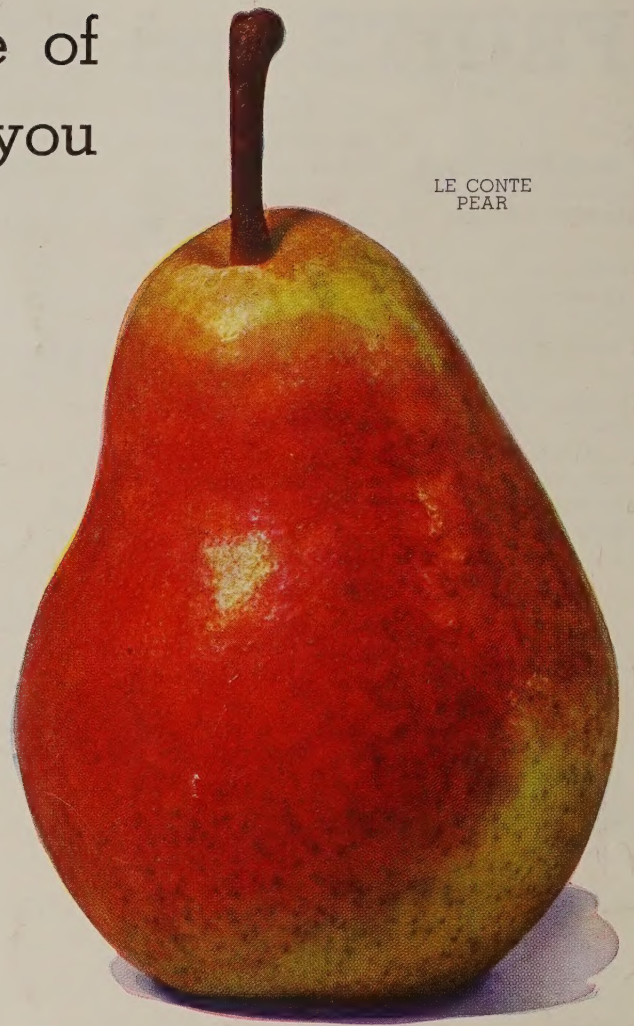
WESTERN SCHLEY

STUART

*Your Nursery a source of
beauty and abundance for you*



ELBERTA
PEACH



LE CONTE
PEAR



GOLDEN CLUSTER APRICOT



BOYSENBERRIES